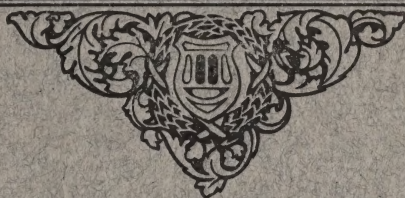


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VOLUME XII, NO. 3

APRIL 1916

# ST. MARY'S COLLEGE BULLETIN



## THE HARBAUGH DEBATE



1916

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER OCTOBER 7, 1904, AT THE  
POST-OFFICE AT ST. MARYS, KANSAS, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS











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A. M. D. G.

## HARBAUGH DEBATE

by the

Philalethic Society, St. Mary's College, Kansas

College Hall, February 21, 1916

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### PROGRAM

Resolved, That the security of the Nation calls for the program of "preparedness against aggression" as outlined by the President in his message to Congress.

OVERTURE, "POET AND PEASANT"—SUPPE ..... COLLEGE ORCHESTRA  
Introductory ..... Mr. Edward McGlinchy, Chairman  
First Affirmative ..... Mr. Austin Kilkenny  
First Negative ..... Mr. Willis Monaghan  
SERENADE, "d'AMOUR"—VON BLON ..... COLLEGE ORCHESTRA  
Second Affirmative ..... Mr. Frederic Armstrong  
Second Negative ..... Mr. Austin Gavin  
MARCH, "ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S VICTORY"—LAURENDEAU ..... COLLEGE ORCHESTRA

### SPEECHES IN REBUTTAL

VIOLIN SOLO, "RESIGNATION"—CH. DANCLA ..... ARTHUR STEIGERWALD  
ARTHUR RIORDAN, ACCOMPANIST

### DECISION OF THE JUDGES

MARCH, "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"—ROBERT RECKER ..... COLLEGE ORCHESTRA

### JUDGES

Rev. Charles F. Buddy, St. Joseph, Missouri  
J. L. Everhardy, M. D., Leavenworth, Kansas  
Mr. James McQueeny, Kansas City, Missouri

### PRIZE

The prize is a Gold Medal, founded in 1900 by  
Mr. Simon J. Harbaugh of St. Louis, Missouri.

## Chairman's Speech

EDWIN J. McGLINCHY, '17.

Reverend Members of the Faculty, Honorable Judges,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:—

By way of preface to the few remarks which I, as Chairman, intend to make, I wish to express the appreciation of the Philalethic Society and especially of the gentlemen on the stage with me, for the courtesy you have shown us in attending this, the annual public appearance of the Philalethic Society in debate. We feel honored in the opportunity afforded us of addressing you this evening, and if the standard maintained at our meetings each week is an index of our ability, we trust that our efforts on this occasion will not be a disappointment to you, nor fall short of your expectations.

The question under discussion is one which is stirring our National Congress. As American citizens, we, too, are interested in problems of the country's welfare and progress. The proposition for debate reads: Resolved, "That the security of the nation calls for the program of 'preparedness against aggression' as outlined by the President in his message to Congress." The importance of the subject will be realized if, after reviewing the present unequalled struggle across the seas, we ask ourselves this question, "What if we of the United States were engaged in such a war?" The answers to this query are many and varied, depending upon our individual views on this all-absorbing topic.

The crux of the whole discussion lies in the words "the security of the nation calls for a program of preparedness." By security is here meant that the standing of this nation among foreign powers, her commerce, her possessions, her self-respect as a first-class power, call for increased armament; nay, that her very position as the foremost neutral power and the exponent of democracy, demands at least the program outlined by Mr. Wilson in his address to the 64th Congress.

The gentlemen of the affirmative, Mr. Kilkenny and Mr. Armstrong, will direct their efforts to convincing



you that preparedness is a phase of our national life which is imperative for our security against foreign aggression; not that invasion is imminent, but because wisdom suggests that we be in a position to meet the eventuality.

The gentlemen of the negative, Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Gavin, will attack the idea of preparedness as being derogatory to our national ideals, as destructive of that fine American spirit which characterizes the native American both at home and abroad. They will endeavor to show that the expense, enormous in itself, is uncalled for, and would prove an intolerable burden to those upon whom it would eventually fall, namely, the masses of American citizens. They will try to prove to you that the sums expended each year for our Army and Navy, if wisely placed, would be adequate to meet all demands.

The representatives of the Philalethic Society are privileged to speak for a period of twelve minutes, and their respective rebuttals are limited to three minutes. The decision of the judges is two-fold; in the first place they will announce the side that wins the debate and secondly, they will choose the debater of the evening who is entitled to the gold medal, offered each year by Mr. S. J. Harbaugh, an Alumnus of St. Mary's College.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of presenting to you the speaker who is to open the debate, Mr. Austin Kilkenney, the first affirmative.

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### First Affirmative

AUSTIN E. KILKENNEY, '17

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Members of the Faculty, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen.

We do not mean to infer that we are in immediate danger of attack, but we use the words to signify the condition in which our nation must put itself, if it is to be in a position to ward off aggression. The program as outlined by the President, is one against attack; it is not a



program of conquest. It does not devolve upon us therefore, to cite quarters from which we are in danger but we must merely show that if circumstances should arise, which usually lead to war, we would be unable to protect ourselves as we are at present equipped.

When the movement for national preparedness had thrust itself into our political life, we were sneered at by the staunch and uncompromising advocates of peace. Now, gentlemen, if safety could be assured us by the Hague Tribunal, or even by treaties, we would be only too glad to accept peace as our watchword. But history teems with instances of broken treaties and of solemn pledges made only to be disregarded. In 1807 a treaty existing between England and France was thus set aside and the result was a terrible war; in 1812 the United States and England were cast into the throes of war because of a violated treaty; in 1862 another treaty between England and ourselves was broken; in 1914 a treaty binding under national oath, was violated and the word of a great state of Europe was cast to the winds.

We would also have you remember, though we grieve to say it, that no nation can be trusted to be friendly further than the dictates of its ambition lead it. In 1755 Frederic of Prussia attacked Austria solely for self aggrandizement. The same happened in 1843 between England and China, and in 1854 between England, France and Russia. The names of the guilty parties are withheld, for I wish no disparagement to the moral sense of nations but I do wish to show that agreements between nations were wrongfully broken, thereby entailing war. That arbitration or armed conflict is the only way of settling national disputes is self evident. Now since one has failed, or at least proven inefficient, the other, namely preparedness, must be demanded.

But are we not prepared? An American should blush with shame when he realizes the condition of our resources. Our National Guard numbers on paper 120,000 men. Of these not one-half reported for rifle practice, and not one-third qualified as second class marksmen, while at the annual review, 23,000 absented themselves. Our standing army numbers 4,701 officers and 87,781 men,

including quartermasters and members of hospital corps. Of our total number, 785 officers and 17,901 privates belong to the coast artillery, and are therefore stationary, 1,000 officers and 18,434 men belong to technical branches and are non-combatants. After considering the troops we have in foreign parts, there are left for the protection of 11,700 miles of frontier and coast line, 3,000,000 square miles of territory, 150,000,000,000 dollars worth of resplendant wealth, and 100,000,000 thriving inhabitants, a mobile force of 24,602 men, or an army just a little more than twice the size of the New York police force. Our air craft numbers 23 aeroplanes while that of France, Germany and Russia each numbers over 800. Our nation ranks fourth among the great nations but the word "fourth" cannot express the exact situation. Great Britain's navy is rated at 2,714,000 tons, Germany's at 1,306,577, France's at 899,000, and our own at 894,000 tons. According to experts we are short 18,000 sailors to say nothing of a shortage of 198 vessels of every known type. Our artillery, disregarding a shortage of hundreds of thousands of rifles, has ammunition sufficient to last in war time only thirty-six hours. Our great shipyards and ammunition factories lie close to New York City and a single unchecked invasion of this vital spot would leave us utterly helpless and would lead inevitably to our final destruction and subjugation. A consideration of the lesson behind the statistics just quoted, and the immensity of the war that is at present eating out the very soul of Europe, will convince you that to contend successfully with another nation some sort of preparation is needed.

Now, our President in his message to Congress has put forth a plan by which preparation will lose most of its unpleasantness. In this plan, militarism, the goal of lawless ambition and the bugbear of the pacifist is completely circumvented. This fact results from many reasons, but primarily because in this democracy of ours the government is conducted by the people and the military branch is subservient to the civil. In this plan, imperialism, a desire that, for good or evil, tends toward extending the dominion of a country, is avoided. It is avoided, because



due to our geographical position we cannot efficiently govern any territory beyond what we now possess. In constructing his plan, our President very wisely took into consideration our industrial situation, and because he did this, our activities will not suffer from compulsory military service. Discarding all objectionable features, he has arranged for three very convenient ways of preparing. In the first, his plan calls for voluntary enlistment and for the success of this system the patriotism of the nation is besought. In the second place no great fluctuation in our national or political life will result from his plan; on the contrary the change is to be brought about very gradually and with comparative economy. In the third place his program, although but broadly outlined, will call for the least number necessary to preserve the national dignity and honor which has been bequeathed to you and to me through the blood of our ancestors shed in the Revolutionary war.

As the chairman has informed you the chief idea of the program is preparedness, and the numbers quoted are merely outlined and not given as absolute. Perhaps the most salient feature of the President's program is this; though other plans have been proposed, by far the greater number of experts (among them are the names of General Scott, Admiral Witherspoon, Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, together with the entire army and navy departments) are in favor of the President's plan. The fact that this is the only plan upon which experts agree and which has the consensus of reliable opinion behind it, is sufficient to prove that this plan is the most reasonable one before the public. Since some preparation is needed, we claim that the security of the nation calls for the program of preparedness against aggression as outlined by the President in his message to Congress. We are aware that preparedness will take a large sum of money, but in the mighty march of destiny, the development of civilization and the moulding of our nation, we must demand that in the interests of humanity we prepare; and we say that where national existence is concerned, the value of the dollar is discounted.

"One who travels today in Belgium must harden his heart, for every step that he takes reminds him how terrible it must be to have lost one's liberty in one's own country, and he thinks with horror what would be his own feelings in the same misfortune."

We as a nation have an inheritance to deliver inviolate to our posterity, and when the visitation of war has entailed the loss of all that we hold dear, it will be too late to bemoan our plight. Man since the beginning of time has been unmerciful in war, and if we do not take reasonable precautions we may yet rue the day when our homes will be wrecked, our national honor lost, and ruin and desolation gnawing at the heart of what we once so proudly hailed as the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

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## First Negative

WILLIS A. MONAGHAN, '16

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Members of the Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The President of the United States, in his message to Congress, suggested certain measures for adoption by our representatives in execution of his ideas of preparedness for defense. It will be our aim to point out to you that the plans proposed are unnecessary, untactful, extravagant and unfair. The clamor for increased armament so loud and so insistent at present, is found, upon thorough analysis, to have had its origin in the pre-mature fears of certain political advisers of the nation. The hue and the cry were instantly caught up by writers in the jingo press and by agents of our great munition manufacturers, who have everything to gain and little to lose by the proposed measure. These men are the most powerful and vociferous exponents of elaborate preparedness. Each of the influences enumerated has had its effect upon the public mind, but it remains to be seen whether or not the entire nation will be deceived by the ravings of a few interested



parties. The question is of vital moment to us and we must weigh the reasons which have led the officers of our government to this rather abrupt change of policy. We, at least, will not decide upon a national issue until we see the why and the wherefore.

The mention of the words "Security of the Nation" and "Preparedness against aggression" implies that our official leaders have some grounds for thinking the country is in danger of an invasion. So widespread is the belief that writers of a certain class have actually pictured in tragic detail the overthrow of our defenseless country. They see with the eye of their imagination, our fellow-citizens surrendering at the first attack by an alien foe. They see our fleet, unable to stand the pressure of battle, fleeing before the invaders or going down to utter disaster and the enemy in their magnificent battleships, steaming into our harbors, as pompous and unconcerned as if participating in a holiday parade. Ridiculous and absurd as this may seem, it is nevertheless the impression that the advocates of preparedness are trying to make upon us. It would seem from their specious statements that our government has been doing absolutely nothing during the past fifteen years and has forfeited thereby her ability to cope with emergencies that may arise. I need not detain you here with a lengthy statistical account of our present military and naval possessions. We are expending annually at least \$150,000,000 for our navy, and it is unreasonable to assume that with such vast appropriations each year our first line of defense has not been steadily improved. We will not be so imprudent as to presume that our officials have been peacefully slumbering for the past few years. A little more than a year ago, President Wilson assured us: "The country has been misinformed; we have not been negligent of national defense." Less than a month ago, he again declared: "Our navy is efficient." Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Badger, though ostensibly favoring a large increase, have expressed their convictions that our Navy is at present ready not only to "resist but to overcome." In 1914 Secretary Daniels informed Congress that appropriations for the navy had

doubled in a dozen years and he declared too that the growing burden of taxation for excessive war and naval expenditures would soon call a halt. In the face of such statements we are asked to increase these expenditures by \$145,000,000 a year. Ladies and Gentlemen, if we do not possess an efficient Navy the deficiency is due to lack of systematic and economic management, as comparison with other great naval powers will confirm. A reform of revision is evidently needed, not an increase, as our appropriations are already enormous and burdensome.

Can it be conclusively and specifically shown just when and by whom we are to be attacked? Germany and Japan are ever rising like bogies before the fears of some well-meaning patriots. But after thoroughly considering the geographical position of the two, and their respective relations with us, no intelligent citizen, with due respect to any definite knowledge of circumstances, can become an exponent of elaborate preparedness on grounds such as these. Let it be remembered that a watery expanse thousands of miles in extent, separates us from each of them. Germany's naval efficiency is in evidence only in contests near her coasts, as recent instances will confirm; and in the throes of the present encounter, she could never spare a fleet or an army large enough to be dangerous to us. The distance from her base is the controlling factor. Who will gainsay that at the terminus of this present gigantic strife, she will be physically and financially unfit, and that for years to come? As to offensive warfare, we have not the remotest intention of playing the aggressor. Whence then this cause for concern?

Are we to reciprocate the recent amicable advances of Japan by accusing her of hostile intentions directed against us? The speaker of the house pro tem has tried to show clearly that we have a navy at least equal to that of Japan. Has the spirit of our forefathers died down to such an extent as to give way to fear of a nation at once distant, manifestly friendly, and comparatively weak, disrupted as she is by internal strife? Our forces are beyond doubt consistent with our policy and form an adequate provision for the security of the Nation. It is evident,



then, that until it has been satisfactorily proved that the danger is actually imminent or even very likely to fall within the next five or ten years, we cannot countenance this militaristic propaganda. Ladies and Gentlemen,—does any unprejudiced man believe that any single fleet or the combined naval forces of all the nations of the world could, during or after the terminus of this present titanic struggle, sail unhindered a distance of several thousand miles to our coasts, elude our scouting cruisers and aerial corps, meet no resistance from our submarines and destroyers, escape our hundreds of sunken mines, scoff at the belching mouth of our coast artillery, completely annihilate our small but competent land forces, and take undisputed possession of this our defenseless and unprepared country? Yet the advocates of preparedness would have us take their word for it that this is about to happen.

President Wilson himself, in his message to Congress in 1914, praised our policy of maintaining the smallest army consistent with safety and a navy which man for man and ship for ship is inferior to none save that of the English. He stated also and very explicitly that a change in the military policy of this country would come only when “accompanied by a change in the character and the ideals of the nation.” Now, a little more than a year from that time, we are asked by the same individual to abandon entirely a policy which has grown to be permanently identified with the character of the nation, which has served us well for one hundred and twenty years and more, and to substitute in its stead, the principles of foreign policy which needs must brand us as a militaristic nation. Is the danger so imminent as to justify this headlong plunge into a universally condemned policy? Have we failed to learn from the present war the lamentable effects of excessive armament, of being, as it is fondly called, “Prepared”? May we never live to see the day that will make firearms the playthings of infants, target practice the recreation of the schoolboy. May we never live to witness soldiery identified with citizenship, the people burdened with a standing army of 200,000 men and pledged to sup-

port a trained reserve four hundred thousand strong. Let us hope that Americans will never stand idly by and see the country transformed into an armed camp, with the school teaching the one great and terrible lesson that must be mastered by all, namely, the destruction of other human beings. Preparedness as history shows, has never prevented aggression. Call it by any name you please, but foreign nations will never take any other view of it. Only recently Lord Rosebery is quoted as saying: "It means that the burden will continue upon other nations and be increased exactly in proportion to the fleet of the United States". What serious injustice this program entails to those both at home and abroad!

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, apart from the fact that the measures outlined for the Army and Navy, are unnecessary and uncalled for, the financial aspect of the program is most manifestly selfcondemning. Bear in mind that we are expending annually \$250,000,000 for defense, and yet we are given to understand that our forces are inadequate for our needs. Ladies and gentlemen, what has become of the money? We are now asked to increase these appropriations to about two billions of dollars in five years. Consider, ladies and gentlemen, what this means; over \$150,000,000 more every twelve months of our national existence, in short 62 per cent of the total of revenues collected by the government each year. And then we are given to understand that this program does not even smack of militarism. Do you imagine that under the circumstances the funds will be supplied by the people with a ready hand and a sympathetic heart? You and I who now feel the burden of the war tax and the public debt upon us, must bear the brunt of this unnecessary and unjust oppression. Shall we sacrifice our very liberty to the demands of militarism?

Ladies and Gentlemen, we cannot sanction this move. The adequacy of our present defense is an all too patent reality. The new plans outlined by the President are by far too unreasonable, too dangerous, too untaetful, too enormous and above all too extravagant and oppressive. Must we cringe at the very thought of an imaginary in-



vasion? Let us not permit the truth to be disguised in phraseology. You cannot prepare for peace by increasing armament. The terms themselves are contradictory. We who now owe the world a serious and sacred obligation as leaders in the move for world-wide permanent peace, will jeopardize our national reputation by advocating militaristic ideals. Let us not resurrect the days of conquest and territorial aggrandizement. Let them rest with the Alexanders and Caesars of history, and let civilization maintain a firm foothold on a peaceful world. We are given the option of inviting or avoiding the "Bloody Burdens of War". Let our choice conform to reason and support the interests that appeal to humanity.

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## Second Affirmative

FREDERIC C. ARMSTRONG, '16.

Honorable Judges, Reverend Members of the Faculty,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

If the situation in which the United States government finds itself today among the powers of the world, necessitates some military preparedness, then the security of our nation calls for at least the program outlined by President Wilson. His plan offers a very conservative solution of the problem of peace and protection. Moreover, it is the only logical course, in view of our more modern world policy, and as a necessary protective feature for home and liberty.

Our United States, owing to the trend of events, and to our own ambition, has won a place for this country among the great powers of the world, and, perforce, we must share all the dangers which invariably accompany such a position. Talk as you will about peace—peace that has been an Utopian dream of statesmen for unnumbered years, the life, the property, and the liberty of our people must ultimately find its protection in adequate preparedness. Honorable Judges, we heard President Wilson assert some weeks ago, that he had not sufficient men to

patrol the Mexican border. Our army is deficient, our navy inadequate. Though as true Americans, we are above all, lovers of peace, and desire peace, this love and this desire cannot offer us a guarantee against aggression. "The European conflict, we are told, holds out to us a lesson well worth the learning, namely, that faith, honor, truth, justice, mercy, righteousness, all the tremendous words which the human heart, throughout the centuries has been gathering to itself to spiritualize, and to soften it, are to kings but empty sounds, dead as cracked cymbals. Is there any magic in the name America to lull the lust and greed of kings, or to offer us a guarantee against attack? On the contrary, there is everything to invite it. Germany has never been quite satisfied, because we have sworn on oath, before men and angels, that no kingly foot shall ever tread the free soil of our western world." She envies us because of our commercial prestige, while she looks upon our sale of munitions to the Allies as unforgivable and unforgettable. She manifests her attitude toward us by her reply to our Lusitania note. Japan, across the western waters, is still nursing two serious grievances against us. Again, not even with England is our peace secure. England is looking out for England, and England makes war wherever her interests are at stake. She allies herself and fights today with an ancient foe, against an ancient friend.

"No nation is found peaceable and friendly, any further than it is bound by its own self interests." These are the words of our revered Washington. All history confirms this truism, and today it is being driven home to us more forcibly. Treaties, as we now know to our dismay, are regarded as mere scraps of paper, while international law seems to have been repudiated. We, who have been foremost in the works of peace, who have been signatories to the great international agreements, we sit back with folded arms, and see on every side the most sacred compacts violated. We see ambitious hands reaching out to grasp paltry gains at any costs, and with the sacrifice of all that we are taught to hold sacred,—national honor, and national honesty. Our safety depends solely upon

our power of resistance. Much as we love peace, such sentiments will never protect us. Peace and safety will never come from a Chinafied submission to dishonor, disgrace, and servitude.

"The words of our enlightened Washington are the words of a statesman, a soldier, and a patriot." "To prepare for war," says he, "is one of the most effective ways of preserving peace. A free people should not only be armed, but disciplined. To that end, a uniform and well-adjusted plan is requisite." "Has Washington ever been discredited? If so, when, where, by whom? A well-adjusted plan has been outlined by President Wilson." This conservative scholar and statesman, after consultation with his Secretaries, and upon the recommendation of the Army and Navy Board, has given us a sufficient program for the present. "It is the first essential step," says he, "and for the present sufficient." When he advocated such a program, he had before his mind solely the best interests of the people, while he understands, as few others do, the character of this democratic people. He had in view the material resources upon which to draw, and saw to it that the burden would not fall on the masses. For upon the luxuries of the country will the tax be placed. "Insurance against attack will cost money, but it is worth the price. And America has more things of value to insure, and more money to pay the premium, than any nation in the world. Every dollar in our Treasury, and every red corpuscle in our blood, stands pledged to the defense of our glorious heritage."

This question is largely a discussion of the limits to which we shall go. We ask but a little more to make assurance doubly sure. There must be a limit. Yes, and ours is a very definite program. It is said, and urged, that to rush madly into a tremendous military program, would place this country in the category of those who have cast their lots with the demons of militarism, and would beget a spirit of expansion in the American people, that would inevitably embroil us in war with other countries of the same ilk. This no one doubts, and for this we do not argue. The President's plan is not one of military



conquest, on the contrary, it advocates sufficient protection for that business of yours, for that home of yours, for that need of respect and honor, that the United States demands from the other countries of the world.

What other plan as yet advanced by any personage of authority, any one cognizant of the affairs of this country, is as thorough and as adequate, as that of our chief executive? You may hear that his plan is not sufficient, and the clamor is set up for a tremendous program, but such jingoes forget the character of the American people, they forget what would be the result of a militaristic program of this kind; they forget that the United States is not preparing for war, but that she stands solely for the protection of her national honor. We are very, very far from even suggesting the idea of conscription, and the President's message does not so much as hint at it; for conscription is repugnant to our best traditions. True, there have been suggestions advanced from various quarters, for this particular department, or for that; but they are only suggestions, and have no weight or authority, beyond their intrinsic value, for the profitable discussion of ways and means. Take the President's plan in its entirety, embracing, as it does, army, navy, coast defense, munitions, military training, and you will see that it is complete, moderate, adequate, a plan that the country absolutely requires, and one that this republic is in a position at this time to accept.

I have dwelt in brief on two important arguments in behalf of the affirmative showing in the first place, the necessity of preparedness, in view of the situation in which the United States finds herself among the powers of the world: in the second place, I have maintained that the security of the nation, since it must be prepared, calls for the program as outlined by the President, while I have held throughout, that it insures the blessings, which Americans prize above all others—peace at home, and friendly relations abroad.

## Second Negative

T. AUSTIN GAVIN, '17

As only too many of the more pronounced advocates of preparedness are not content with aggressive insistence upon the absolute necessity of immediate, thorough and adequate defense, but have even gone out of their way to cast opprobrium upon those who are not at one with them on this subject, I may be allowed to quote the words of one who hits the situation to a nicety. "The real question is not whether a nation will resist an attack, if an attack is actually made, but rather, whether under the guise of preparing for defense, we shall load ourselves down with unnecessary taxes, stir up a war spirit in the country, create a military class among us, adopt false standards of honor, swagger about, and by threats excite hatreds which breed war."

Our opponents persist in misunderstanding our position, despite all we can say to the contrary. They apply to us, in an invidious sense the shibboleth "Peace at any price," and even this they have taken out of its context and made to read, that they who love peace would be content to sit idly by, even though they were to see their country, not only attacked, but even in the throes of dissolution. Nothing could be farther from the truth; yet, the libel finds lodgement in men's minds, because they, who have not been caught in this mad maelstrom of militarism, have the manhood to insist upon their privileges as citizens and demand that the question be settled on its merits.

From the President's own words, in the speeches delivered lately, he insisted that there was no immediate danger of our being drawn into war. In his Manhattan Club and Columbus, Ohio speeches, wherein he sought to explain his message, he insisted that we were essentially a neutral nation and as such we intend to remain. Even in the seeming crises with which we have been confronted of late, we have demonstrated that we are slow to take offense and that we can settle differences amicably and honorably without recourse to war. This is so well understood generally that the belligerent nations honor us for

this attitude we have taken and seek by every means to win and hold our friendship. While they doubtless realize our enormous potential defensive strength, yet they can not fail to see the wisdom of our policy of arbitration, especially as in their dealings with us there is no reason for any manifestation of that race pride or insistence on prerogative which has been at the root of all European quarrels.

Still we hear from every quarter the cry, "Beware the fate of Belgium"! Those who lift their voices in warning would have us take their word for it, that our case is identical with that of Belgium. They tell us that Belgium was a neutral nation; that it was protected by treaties; that its neutrality and security were guaranteed; that the Belgian people themselves believed that they were safe from hostile invasion, only to be disillusioned by the iron heel of ambition, their country laid waste, their people decimated. This is a staple illustration of our impending fate, but alas, it does not illustrate and is lacking at every point.

Belgium is a mere principality of seven million souls existing by the sufferance of the powers of Europe as a buffer state, with imaginary lines for boundaries, and surrounded by nations that would seize it if they dared. What a contrast we present. We, a nation of 100 million children of freedom, dedicated to liberty and set between two vast oceans, thousands of miles from the reach of the envious, at peace with all the world!

No European nation will be able to conduct a war of aggression for many years to come. The nations are so sick of warfare that they will refuse even to think of it. The flower of their youth and manhood has been destroyed in this deadly conflict; their available capital and their entire credit have all but been exhausted in this titanic struggle. Their losses in men we know, and it was shown at the time that the allies were negotiating the one-half billion dollar loan, that if the war continued for another year the belligerent nations would be bankrupt. With the usual annual expenditures that we make for the army and the navy, if they be but wisely spent we could cope with



any aggressor without resorting to the extraordinary plans foisted upon the public by the jingo press. The chairman of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives has this to say regarding the matter under discussion. "I am not opposed to preparedness, ordinary preparedness; such a policy as we have followed for the last five years. It is this insane extraordinary preparedness propaganda that rouses every bit of fight that is in me."

Why should we now change our established military policy? It has proven satisfactory in the past and we have never been very much the worse for it. Our standing army has ever been the smallest consistent with safety, and it is adequate for the ordinary exigencies that may arise. Unfortunately, owing to the extent of the military program of our Executive, only too many of our fellow citizens are under the apprehension that we are in proximate danger of attack from a coalition of belligerent nations, and that our very existence demands complete preparedness. Absolute readiness to meet attack is never altogether possible. The central powers are a case in point. They thought that they were prepared and for forty years had been getting ready for "the day". Our regular army with its full complement and our militia brought up to its own standard of efficiency will be in a position to guarantee the peace and safety of the nation without our going to this enormous expense.

The present war has demonstrated that a small, well trained force supplemented by recruits can be used to great advantage on defense. With the radical change in method, it is as yet difficult to tell what kind of a defense will prove most effective in the future. Why then double our appropriations? Can we not demand a better use of what is expended, and an intelligent and well directed plan for applying it?

It is not a question of spending hundreds of millions for army and navy, that we are now doing and it may be necessary; but when the sum grows stupendous and we know that there is no call for it, we ask our fellow citizen to calmly analyze the demand. It costs us over a thousand

dollars a year to support a regular soldier, while in Europe it takes one-fourth of this sum. Our army is scattered over our entire possessions in 49 posts, without reference to military expediency; whereas the war college recommends the closing of all but eight. Our nine navy yards have cost 320 millions and they are now inadequate. Were useless army and navy posts closed and sources of waste eliminated, our annual budget for military and naval purposes would be more than sufficient for present and future needs. Again, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have no sources of revenue to meet the proposed program. At this present time the expenses of government demand a so-called war tax, and they who will profit by the new program, or are exempt from the burden, are loudest in praise of military expansion. Would you have me tell you where the money is to come from? Let me quote Chairman Kitchin's prompt reply to this same question: "The Lord only knows," he said, "for I am sure that neither the administration, nor the Ways and Means committee, nor Congress knows." Ladies and Gentlemen, I will tell you. YOU will pay the bills and the exactions will reach even into the most vital aspects of your domestic life.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Congress will be asked to appropriate next year approximately \$1,240,000,000, the largest sum it has ever been asked to appropriate in times of peace. Of this sum over six hundred millions will go for Army, Navy, pensions, and interest on the public debt, all war items. Only when we bear in mind that this is more than twice as much as was expended on the German army and navy before the war, shall we realize the immensity of it all. You see that the total expenditures for war will be more than two thirds of the disbursements of our government. As some one has put it, defense is only the last link in a chain of reasoning; before defense comes the tax, and before the tax, come all the motives for aggression, all the misunderstandings, and racial prejudices, all the intrigue, and secret diplomacy, and military preparation.

The proposed change of policy, Ladies and Gentlemen, far from even suggesting an advance towards world peace

is a step in the direction of barbarism. The very notion of it is a blow at American ideals. Aside from the vast expenditures of public money for such a purpose, the very idea of establishing a military reserve or Continental army must lead to compulsory military service and consequent militarism; for militarism must come if we accept the President's proposals for preparedness. What militarism is, we know from the condition of Europe today. It is not the result of this war, but the effect of a policy that has been in vogue for more than a generation. The present conflict shows that preparedness does not make for peace. Was not Germany, that had been preparing for many years, the first to declare war? Did her preparedness plans make for peace?

To reject his program is not to be disloyal or unpatriotic; of this the President himself assures us. We cannot in reason follow the President's example and right-about-face on this proposal. We would thereby reject a policy that has proved more than successful in the past, and accept one of which we know practically nothing. Shall we give our enemies the opportunity of saying about us what they have said about our chief executive, namely—"That President Wilson, on all such questions as these, has tried to create an illusion of pioneering by the simple expedient of reversing himself at an opportune time." Be not deceived, Ladies and Gentlemen, by the militaristic element that would have you reject the traditions, which have made us the envied nation of the world. If there were any real danger impending, we would be the first to give approbation; but under the circumstances we cannot in conscience acquiesce in a program which calls for preparedness for defense, when in reality it is a masked phrase for: "Imitate Europe." "Raise the taxes," and, "Teach the young to kill."

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## Speeches In Rebuttal

### FIRST AFFIRMATIVE

It was urged this evening that we are today spending untold millions on our army and navy, and that if this money were wisely spent, we would have an adequate defense. As the chairman has informed you the question we are debating has resolved itself into preparedness against unpreparedness, and if present appropriations will suffice, that is all we ask. What we are condemning is not our present appropriation, but our present military inadequacy.

But of all the arguments which were advanced against preparedness, the one in which our navy was held forth as a first class means of defense, most surprised me, especially since statistics would not warrant such a statement. It is a well known fact that our fastest capital ship is twelve nautical miles per hour slower than the fastest capital ship of England. An officer of the Atlantic squadron has pronounced its efficiency to be but forty per cent. Admiral Badger made the statement that for the proper manning of the vessels, those that we now have, we are in need of an addition of 18,000 sailors. Admiral Fiske before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, stated in substance that it would take five years before our navy could effectually meet a powerful enemy; that it would take three years of preparation to bring the personnel of the navy up to the standard required to meet a strong foreign navy. Our navy lacks scout cruisers, battle cruisers, destroyers, mining and aerial equipment, besides smaller auxiliaries. That our gunners must have more target practice and that greater efficiency in every department must be developed is self evident. Such statements coming from men of authority would hardly lead us to the conclusion that our fleet is a first class means of defense.

The question was asked "against whom shall we prepare?" If you will notice you will find that the question says, "calls for," not "demands." In other words, it would be expedient, a good business investment to go in for

preparedness. The argument of fire insurance is analogous. A man insures his house, not because of fire that he knows will break out, but because one might break out.

Perhaps it would be superfluous to say that England has violated international conferences with regard to neutrals; that her attitude towards us because of our purchase of German ships is nothing short of menacing. Perhaps it would be superfluous to say that Germany openly insulted us with regard to the Lusitania affair; that her ambassador warned Americans not to trust to the rights which our government had openly stated were ours; that Japan is brewing ill-feeling because of our action regarding the Japanese emigrant, and the Philippines. With regard to our Monroe Doctrine we will never temporize, but will shed our last drop of blood in its defense.

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#### FIRST NEGATIVE

If there is no urgent fear of an invasion at present, and if the future holds forth no menacing signs in this regard, on what grounds can the members of the opposition justify this demand for such colossal expenditures at this particular time? It is manifest that we cannot in justice impose such oppressive taxation on our people in preparation for the mere danger of attack, the hallucination of hysterical minds. We have heard much about the uncertainty of treaties. Let it be shown that we, a neutral nation, at peace with all the world, are now exposed to serious danger from breach of an international agreement, and the logic of such statements will have local application. But does it follow as the Affirmative have stated, that in event treaties prove insecure, we must have recourse to extravagant preparedness and war? This view is not in keeping with that policy reserved as a constitutional right in the infancy of our government.

It is fruitless endeavor to attempt to prove anything

from the present condition of the Army and Militia. If they are deficient I ask you candidly, is it due to lack of numbers or of appropriations for their support? Ladies and Gentlemen, we are expending annually at least \$100,000,000 for our army alone, and I defy any one to prove to me that with proper usage this sum is not ample to provide the country with adequate military protection. Bear in mind that there are such things as system and economy. System we lack, but will this be supplied by an increase in numbers and taxation? While there is a distinction between economy and reckless extravagance, between efficiency and numbers in military equipment, between justice and injustice, the President's plan must be disqualified. I quote the President's own figures, given in his recent speech in Milwaukee to show that we have in our navy at present 283 vessels ready for active service and a large number in reserve. We are now in possession of over 70 submarines and that is more than Germany had at the beginning of the present war. It has yet to be shown that \$150,000,000 a year is not sufficient to insure adequacy of our first line of defense. That is, according to authority, at least 20 per cent more than Germany spent on her navy in any one of the 15 years preceding this great conflict, and she is a militaristic nation. Recently in Chicago, President Wilson himself stated: "Our navy is efficient." If then, it lacks numbers, give it the improvements and systematic additions demanded by modern artifice and no one will complain. But why demand superfluous equipment which will be cumbersome in time of peace and useless in time of war? Compare these plans with the procedure of other nations along this line and you will see why we deem the measures extravagant, you will see that the proposed plans are at least conducive to idolatry of the war god, that they are but a hearty welcome to the policy of militarism. Unquestionably, \$240,000,000 annually can give us adequate military and naval protection, if systematic management is introduced. Other nations have built even greater defense with less money than the President would have us supply. Why cannot we?



## SECOND AFFIRMATIVE

Honorable Judges, Reverend Members of the Faculty,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

So, according to the first gentleman of the negative, National Preparedness is derogatory to American ideals. The gentleman has forgotten that ideals have been somewhat neglected across the sea; however, if he desires to talk in ideals, I will accommodate him. Honorable Judges, every page in our history from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson, is an unbroken chorus ringing out "Protect the life, the liberty, the property of American people." And we of the Affirmative maintain that President Wilson's plan for National Preparedness is but a continuation of this glorious strain and not derogatory to our ideals.

The second gentleman of the Negative has endeavored to shake your views on the necessity of national preparedness, by bringing up before your consideration the expense issue connected therewith. Honorable Judges, the gentleman forgets the three million and twenty-seven thousand square miles of rich, productive lands in the United States, teeming with the best that God has permitted, with its one hundred million of souls, their lives and liberty, its heap of one hundred and fifty billion dollars in wealth, and its possessions scattered over the entire globe. And he would lay aside all this, because the President's program calls for but ninety-three million dollars.

He would have you believe that the money is to come from the pocket of the poor man. This we positively deny. The sum required is to come from income taxes and it is estimated that from seventy-five million to one hundred million dollars can be easily raised in this manner. Have not these people enjoyed the protection and the peace of the United States? The justice and the constitutionality of this has been proven by a decision of the Supreme Court some time ago.

And is the ninety-three million dollars we ask, called for? To answer this question, I have but to refer you to

the condition of our army and navy according to the latest statistics. Honorable Judges, we must be adequately prepared to show the nations of the world that America is no longer a plaything in the hands of powerful nations. That when she demands something in the light of justice and righteousness for the uplift and protection of civilization, that she has a force sufficient to back her demands. This is why we argue that the sum is called for, and the man who measures his patriotism on a scale of dollars and cents cannot have a very exalted idea of true Americanism.

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#### SECOND NEGATIVE

At the outset we wish to have it understood that we are not favoring disarmament, nor are we "Peace at any price" advocates. We maintain that instead of taking this headlong plunge, and spending millions for national defense, we should demand at first, at least, a better use of what we are now expending. In taking this stand we are supported by hosts of sane-minded men among whom we might mention former secretary of war Stinson, who says that "If the amount we are now spending for national defense, namely \$240,000,000, were wisely spent, it would be sufficient." What we are in need of is a better system. The gentleman of the second affirmative has made the statement that "Our army is deficient, our navy inadequate". Ladies and gentlemen, why does such a condition obtain? Not because we are not spending a sufficient amount, but rather because it is not put to a good use. The program as proposed by our Chief Executive represents an increase in one year of an amount exceeding our total increase during the past fourteen years, and a yearly increase exceeding the increase by Germany during the entire fifteen years preceding the European war, and more than the combined increase of all the nations of the world in any one year of their history.

Let me echo the sentiments of my colleague, who has told you that we are spending at present 150,000,000 dollars annually on our navy, 20 per cent more than was granted in the German budget of 1914-15. Yet Germany is said to rank ahead of us. What we wish to know is—why? The affirmative has told you that President Wilson's program does not even hint at conscription. Even suppose it does not. Where are the soldiers coming from, will the spring up from nowhere? Surely not by voluntary enlistment. Every since Roosevelt's time we have been doing our utmost to increase our army, yet we have never been able to muster one hundred thousand men. How can we expect to get a considerably larger number, if we can not even get this number? The second affirmative this evening has displayed a notable propensity for quotations from Washington; let me also cite from the same source, a quotation which supports our contention, equally as well as those he has chosen, favored his: "Cultivate peace and harmony with all nations—overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."

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## Decision of the Judges

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The Debate was decided in favor of the Affirmative,

AUSTIN KILKENNY  
FREDERIC ARMSTRONG

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The Gold Medal was awarded to  
FREDERIC ARMSTRONG







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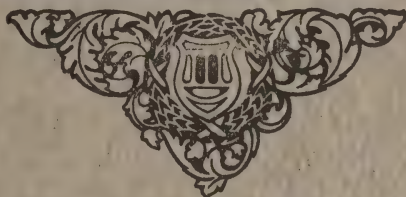


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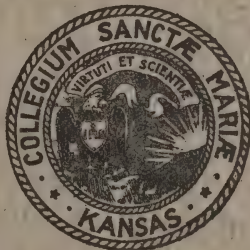
VOLUME XII, NO. 2

JANUARY 1916

# ST. MARY'S COLLEGE BULLETIN



## Who Should Take a Classical Course?



ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER OCTOBER 7, 1904, AT THE  
POST-OFFICE AT ST. MARYS, KANSAS, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS





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## WHO SHOULD TAKE A CLASSICAL COURSE?

Rev. F. X. REILLY, S. J.

Sooner or later with the advancing months the ever recurring question touching the kind of education they will elect for their children, as the best preparation for life, confronts the parents of the boys and girls who are about to finish the elementary or grade schools. Even when the problem is narrowed down to a choice between the three standard courses usually offered in our secondary schools there would be less hesitation, less anxiety, fewer false and regrettable steps taken, if only the choice, or decision if such it may be called, were made in a more intelligent way. Unless parents are content to hazard the future of their offspring on a more or less blind guess, many of them must be enlightened as to the nature and purpose of one of the courses with regard to which they will have to decide. There are current very vague, if not quite ridiculous notions as to just what the classical course means; a fairly good understanding of the scope of commercial and technical courses is prevalent enough and therefore needs little elucidation here.

The classical course, the only one that in the opinion of educators is a guarantee of a broad and liberal culture, has for its basis the scientific study and analysis of the two great master languages of all time, supplemented in large part by a thorough course in mathematics. This course is rounded off and varied by the infusion of the study of elementary science, history and literature. Throughout the course, which covers a period of four years, all the work is coordinated, each receiving its due share of emphasis. The vernacular is ever in honor and



special attention is paid to clear and concise expression. True, there is some divergence in the curricula of various classical high schools, but this, except in the old-line institutions, centers round the question of Greek. Classical high-schools and academies are at one in this, that during the recitation hours, the students are kept busy at the work of their education by clear-cut, approved methods, and are not subjected to the fads and experiments that are making chaos in some sections of the school-world. Such, too, is the nature of the course that there is latitude for differences of talent, temperament and character, to the extent that after the usual course of four years, it is readily observable that no two students are quite alike, and this in no sinister sense.

The first and primary object of the education aimed at in the classical course is the formation of enlightened, noble christian character through the full and rounded development, by training, of all the faculties of the mind and heart. Power rather than knowledge is its immediate object, on the sound principle that as an instrument for the acquisition and proper use of knowledge, the faculties of the soul must be rendered fit to enable the student to grasp quickly and accurately the facts of life and their bearing. "The ideal is that of a complete and harmonious culture in a man alive in all his faculties; to whom all knowledge is desirable, all beauty lovable, fine bearing and noble conduct indispensable." It is not a question of mere knowledge, be that knowledge ever so valuable in itself; nor is this course concerned with immediate results of a mere material or utilitarian nature. Its purpose is broader, deeper, nobler. All the means it employs to further its end are chosen for their tried and approved educational value in the cultivation of the power

of reasoning logically, of the memory, the imagination and the aesthetic sense. This course has the sanction of the foremost educators of the present day, is the most generally accepted and the one in universal use wherever there is question of education in the strict sense of the word.

To all who have sufficient talent and whose parents are in a position to allow their children to continue at school beyond the elementary grades, the classical course is not only recommended, but every argument is brought to bear upon parents to give their children this best of opportunities. Lack of talent, taste or prerequisite ground work has made a failure of it in some cases, and these are not without their influence upon the decision of parents. The course in question, however, does not require more than ordinary gifts, for average ability with attention and study has proved itself equal to the task. Parents may not of themselves be capable of settling the matter, but they have at hand the best of counsellors, sympathetic and broad-minded teachers and pastors who will co-operate with them in studying the aptitudes of their children. Again, the classics do not take up more than a fair proportion of the day and at no stage are they really difficult. The majority of American boys and girls are making a fair success of this course, and in cases where, for some good reason, they have been compelled to relinquish it, they fit into the scheme of other courses without loss of time or opportunity.

It would never do to insist that every boy and girl begin, at least, the classical course, on the assumption that even though they were to abandon it later, no serious results would accrue to them. There are cases in which it can be foreseen that circumstances at home will not permit of a continuance at school for more than a year or

two at most. In such instances it would be just as well to try to fit the boy or girl for immediate contact with the work they are to take up in the commercial world. Then, too, there is the question of health and of aptitude, not to speak of the positive aversion engendered in the minds of the young by fellows who failed to try, and of course were found wanting. Outside of cases such as these, if there is any doubt about the boy's talent or frame of mind or parents' ability to see him through, give him the benefit of the doubt. Unless then you have positive and conclusive assurance that it will be a waste of time and effort, it would be unwise to take a chance in this very serious matter. Shift the responsibility from your shoulders to those of the boy and make him prove his metal. There is but one period for education and that is during the formative years when the vigor and freshness of youth are upon the growing boy.

There are deserving boys without number, whose parents are so situated that the advantages of a classical training are beyond their reach, and they submit gracefully. On the other hand there are determined spirits, who are willing to make any sacrifice, and they sometimes succeed. Many, however, who are working their way, are handicapped to an extent that they scarcely realize. Like all men who burn the candle at both ends, they lose out in health, in breadth and tone of mind and in that indefinable quality of character which comes from education under easy circumstances. While there have been notable exceptions to this statement, we are hardly justified in predicting success in any particular case, as instances only too numerous of boys "working their way" do not warrant deductions favorable to the boy. The student's time is taken up with his classes, his hours of study,

and his legitimate rest and recreation. He has little time for anything else. As then the fruits of a classical education are for those who can and are willing to gather them, material means or money must be regarded as a prime condition.

Parents who are in easy circumstances or can afford to have their children attend a classical high-school or academy, if they have the welfare of their children at heart ought to regard it as a sacred duty to give their children this best of all assets, a liberal education. This type is more widespread at present than it was at any time in the past. Its prevalence is due to the demand for trained men. As competition is becoming so keen, the clamor for the best is incessant. It will not be long before the high-school boy will have to take and keep the pace set by those who have the advantages of a real education, or be cast aside as unfit. It seems like a crime to handicap him for life. He is young now, and has no idea of the struggle ahead of him. In four years he will have to enter the lists with the thousands who are now in attendance at high-schools and academies and he must be prepared to act his part manfully and successfully. The trained man makes a more intelligent effort, has a wider outlook, a firmer hold on the details of his work, he is more resourceful and dependable, and in so far more likely to advance. For his own sake, he ought to have the means, through education, to approximate the dearest longings of the human heart and to taste of the highest joys of life: to live and to live well, to become a man among his fellows, to accomplish something that will endure.

Without disparaging the work done in business colleges and in high-school courses whose aim it is to fit young



men and women for positions in the commercial world, it is generally admitted that results are not encouraging even when there is no design beyond making the students competent apprenticed clerks. Moreover, the course in as far as it is commendable, carries branches of study which are common to all secondary schools. Practical as their course may seem to be, real business-life with its personal details and the exigencies that invariably arise can never be satisfied with those who have been groomed to work just one way. The young people lack initiative and resourcefulness. The defects of the system are seen in the inability of the students to take hold of a live business in a live way; they must have the work mapped out and be shown how to do it. Few business houses would think of entrusting important work to them until they have been thoroughly broken in, and as this is quite a process even of time, the clerks might readily pick up, incidentally and in the interval, the little real knowledge they brought with them. To know how to put together a cut and dried formula of a letter, to take stock, to hammer at a typewriter, to jolly a customer is not much of a goal for human ambition. Much of the work now done in offices is being taken over by mechanical devices of a labor saving nature, and the clerk is a mere mechanician. Appliances of this kind in addition to price lists and schedules of various descriptions have all but superseded the need of arithmetic. The future holds out a prospect not very enticing unless a boy is content to become one of the vast throng that soon finds a level beyond which they cannot rise.

Touching the question of technical work, The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in convention at Princeton, June 1914, voted unanimously for at

least a classical high-school training as a preparation for an engineering course. Their verdict is entirely in harmony with and ratifies the opinion of educators and men engaged in the practical work of the industrial arts, based as it is upon the observation and experience of years. A boy on leaving the grade schools is not sufficiently developed to begin a real course in a technical or manual-training school. There are schools known by such names that have come into existence owing to the popularity of engineering schools proper, but they have no particular claim to either word in their title, as they are mere play-houses, kindergartens with enlarged scope, scrap-heaps of odds and ends, or expensive toys with which a gullible public is being wheedled. Their curriculum has about as much educative value as is to be found in a boiler-works, a machine-shop, or a planing-mill. Any difference is in favor of the latter as their work is thorough and they are after results. It is better for all concerned that unless a boy has plenty of leisure and has in view only a kind of general apprenticeship, he might just as well not dabble in technical and mechanical rudiments, unless he does not mind making a poor start.

The place then for the future technical expert and scientific man is a classical school where his powers will be developed by means suited to his capacity and that culture imbibed that is to be found nowhere else. On the supposition that he intends to take a regular course leading to a degree and devote himself thereafter to a special kind of work, it is imperative that his classical education be well advanced before he begins his freshman work. The cultural studies, if they are to preserve his intellectual equilibrium, must have left a deep impression, and for this, at least four years of high-school are re-

quired. Professional men must have a power of expression that will enable them to explain and describe clearly and concisely. The specifications, directions, the projects they must set forth is warrant that their expression must be adequate. Fluency and aptness of expression are most readily acquired by the study of the classics at a period when it is suited to the stage of development of the boy, and when he is equal to the task of mastering language, through a medium that generates habits of clear thinking and the receptiveness that insures exact impressions.

A liberal education is for those who wish to get the most out of life, and to be alive in the fullest sense of the word, with the enjoyment of the greatest and highest pleasures possible to man, within easy reach. With the intellectual power that it bestows as a result of the development of the faculties, it gives a breadth of view and a point of view without which chances of success are materially curtailed. To have a broad conception of this complex life of ours is next to impossible without a knowledge and appreciation of how that life was developed through the constant and age-old influence of the life and thought of Greece and Rome. Largely through them and by them has our civilization come to us, while the legacies of their art, culture, literature, law, politics, touch us in our everyday life. The real enjoyment of life and the fruits of our labors involve a knowledge of the subtleties and pleasures to be found in literature, music, art, and philosophy. Our appreciation grows and we acquire a sense of values that enables us to appraise men, things, systems at the right figure.

Classical secondary education lays a broad and sure foundation for subsequent special courses and fits the recipient to take his place with credit as well in the pro-

professional and technical schools, as in the great world of business, and this after the most approved fashion. It makes youth equal to the duties of their time and station, while infusing into them the stamina to share fully in its responsibilities. To elevate character, to ennoble ideals, to secure and ensure happiness, to give sources of influence is its main purpose. The scholarly refinement that is its fruit adds a zest and a charm to life. Again, as a man's influence is strong in proportion to the extent, and good in proportion to the correctness of his education, we have here a solution of a problem that faces the Church today. As the laity becomes more highly educated, the social position of the church will be enhanced, she will obtain a firmer hold on the public mind and more generous recognition as a moral uplifting force. Education makes a man the peer of his fellows and he can meet the best on a footing of equality.

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### GRADUATES IN THE ENGLISH-COMMERCIAL COURSE.

1882	Coffey, James Ryan, Thomas J	Neusius, Nicholas Villars, Augustus D.
1883	Burke, Edmund Ryan, John F.	LaCroix, Maurice D.
1884	Burke, William J. Flemming, Robert J. Gilson, James Sinclair, Thomas Conrad, Francis T. Turgeon, J. William	Ferguson, John B. Floersch, Joseph Hamilton, William T. Zwart, Albert A. Daly, James



1885	Allison, Charles C. Foley, Joseph M. Harig, Fred C. Kathrens, Richard D. Rickert, Francis J.	Carmody, James Gregg, James D. Helm, J. Banks O'Farrell, P. Sarsfield Conrad, Edward L.
1886	Berney, Peter Callaghan, Thomas R. Drew, James B. Sheehy, Joseph T.	Lightholder, William P. McCleary, Wilbur W. Roberts, Albert J.
1887	Conlan John Cosgrove, John Dixon, Thomas Higgins, Joseph McCleary, Franklin Torres, Jose	McNamara, Thomas Reilley, Thomas Sexton, Thomas Sota, Bernard Thomas, Francis
1888	Allison, James B. Denney, Jeremiah C. Doran, William T. Keating, William M. Nash, Maurice J. Wade, Thomas L.	Conrad, Charles A. Dixon, John C. Fitzgerald, Daniel E. Kreipe, Reginald T. O'Malley, John T.
1889	Bennett, William Byrnes, Thomas J. Lamping, William A. Mellon, Henry G.	Metz, Philip H. Mugan, Daniel W. O'Reilly, James P. Ryan, Robert A.
1890	Martin, William E. Ottis, Daniel M.	Kerwin, Andrew J. Sebree, Michael I.
1891	Braddock, Louis J. Curtin, James J. Gruss, William	Heery, James M. Kennedy, Edward P. Kennedy, James
1892	Alva, Miguel H. Callahan, Edward J. Cavanaugh, Clarence J. Cosgrove, William B. Gill, Michael J.	Greischar, Francis Kellhofer, Edward W. McGuirk, Thomas H. Sullivan, Bartholomew R. Sota, Ernesto

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| 1893 | Dolan, William C.<br>Donnelly, Walter J.<br>Fleming, Geoffrey J.<br>Haney, Charles D.<br>Staudaher, William L.  | Kehoe, Joseph F.<br>Regan, Albert F.<br>Ross, Thomas R.<br>Schwartz, Thomas   |
| 1894 | Gerber, August W.<br>Harty, Roger J.<br>Hawks, James B.<br>Hill, Thomas C.<br>Hughes, George B.<br>Madigan, James T.  | McGuire, John E.<br>Muckenthaler, Charles<br>Mulhall, Lewis H.<br>Seed, Arthur J.<br>Wagner, Henry J.<br>Schauf, Jacob.   |
| 1895 | Concannon, Francis M.<br>Fitzpatrick, William E.<br>Silva, Robert<br>Steele, George B.<br>Mannning, James M.<br>Sada, Carlos M.<br>Brady, Joseph J.               | Farry, John B.<br>McNerney, Thomas J.<br>Powers, John T.<br>Toohey, Alexander F.<br>Calderon, Jose E.<br>Slattery, Peter A.   |
| 1896 | Ryan, Francis W.<br>Miller, Archie A.<br>Cummings, Timothy P.<br>Crowley, James F.<br>Thoben, Charles J.<br>Recio, Isaac  | Downing, Denis J.<br>Read, William F.<br>Crook, John Z.<br>Linehan, Edmund A.<br>Kinerney, James F.<br>Duffy, Edward J.   |
| 1897 | Archer, Harry J.<br>Brady, Edward M.<br>de Barruel, Joseph V.<br>Gilligan, William J.<br>Litteral, Henry D.<br>Mooney, Thomas J.<br>McNulty, William F.           | McWilliams, John M.<br>Rapier, William H.<br>Schenk, William J.<br>Sheehan, John S.<br>Silva, George<br>Singer, Henry L.<br>Sullivan, Timothy F.                          |
| 1898 | Barrett, John A.<br>Cox, Joseph J.<br>Cunningham, William P.<br>Dyer, George L.<br>Edelen, John<br>Erbacher, Richard G.<br>Farry, William J.<br>Green, C. Francis | Heyburn, Peter J.<br>Howard, James T.<br>Lynch, Francis J.<br>McWilliams, Alexander B.<br>Morrisey, John T.<br>Mulgrew, Leo E.<br>Mullen, Cornelius E<br>Simms, Thomas W. |
| 1899 | Birch, W. Clyde<br>Boyle, Leo R.<br>Byrns Clark H.<br>Dennis, Gilbert L.<br>Ryan, James S.  | Lindsay, Thomas T.<br>Nagel, Joseph A.<br>Reid, Adams H.<br>Ryan, Francis   |

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| 1900 | Costello, William P.<br>Rathburn, Charles C.<br>McGinley, Charles T.<br>Erbacher, George W.<br>Wonderly, Eugene C.  | Gallagher, Joseph P.<br>Dignan, E. Louis<br>Stuppy, John J.<br>Morris, John A.  |
| 1901 | Farrell, Edward J.<br>Schueler, Alexander<br>Murphy, Francis T.<br>Glynn, William E.<br>Ward, John M.<br>Reddy, John H.<br>Loftus, John T.                            | Martin, William H.<br>Finnegan, Thomas J.<br>Sweeney, Eugene E.<br>Quigles, Robert L.<br>Hennebery, Walter A.<br>Zimmerer, John F.                  |
| 1902 | Bauters, Joseph P.<br>Dempsey, Bernard J.<br>Glynn, John T.   | Goodman, Charles H.<br>Kahmann, Walter H.<br>Slack, Robert W.   |
| 1903 | Clements, Daniel A.<br>Dulac, Baptist<br>Kelly, Harry B.<br>O'Leary, William J.<br>Tierney, John F.   | DeCoursey, James H.<br>Hartigan, James R.<br>Knox, Francis J.<br>Peir, Aloysius H.<br>Whitmire, W. Frederick  |
| 1904 | Bann, William Edward<br>Davlin, Francis Bernard<br>Graham, Ray Austin<br>Loob, Thomas J.<br>Murray, William Brennan<br>Robinson, Frederick W.<br>Morrisey, William J. | Butterly, William J.<br>Davlin, James P.<br>Hamaker, George J.<br>Maginnis, Abbot<br>O'Brien, Paul Gale<br>Ruwart, William M.                       |
| 1905 | Blaine, Don Montgomery<br>Bradley, Harold Stanleigh<br>Everett, Karl William<br>Jokerst, Raymond A.<br>Mauntel, Arthur F.<br>Valle, Joaquin<br>Martin, John Peter     | Bone, Frank John<br>Curtis, Allen Bruce<br>Farrell, John<br>Lang, Reinhardt P.<br>Sweeney, Gerald F.<br>DeDonder, George J.<br>Muir, William Thomas |
| 1906 | Erhard, Leo P.<br>Glab, Edward Aloysius<br>Larkin, William P.<br>O'Loughlin, William D.<br>Schuetz, Thomas J.<br>Winterscheidt, Otto H.<br>Schmauss, Henry Joseph     | Gilgannon, John Thomas<br>Hickey, Walter Harmon<br>Noll, Robert Mathias<br>Scanlan, William J.<br>Willers, Christopher<br>McHale, Raymond J.        |

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|------|---|--|
| 1907 | Bordages, James Denie<br>Flynn, Frank James<br>Kelley, Joseph Aloysius<br>McCarthy, Francis P.<br>Murray, Bernard Charles<br>Nash, Evans Ambrose<br>Walsh, Thomas Denis   | Donly, Harry Earl<br>Hoffman, Louis Edward<br>Larkin, John Francis<br>McDonald, Joseph I.<br>Murray, Meredith Byrne<br>O'Connell, William D.   |
| 1908 | Bakewell, Edward L.<br>Bennett, Augustine Harold<br>Burns, James Francis<br>Falkenburg, Peter Noble<br>Kelly, Ira Joseph<br>Kent, Paul Gregory<br>O'Loughlin, John Charles<br>Phillips, Thomas A.<br>Rouse, Saunders Archer<br>Sheridan, Paul Richard<br>Starman, Rudolph August<br>Trompeter, Oscar Harry<br>Burns, Edward Joseph  | Barragy, Joseph Carroll<br>Bockman, Joseph B.<br>Connole, Vincent Henry<br>Higley, William Leo<br>Kennedy, Michael Raymond<br>Kramer, Jacob Paul<br>Oursler, Harry Aloysius<br>Roby, Raymond Joseph<br>Shead, Walter Alonzo<br>Stanford, Leland Vincent<br>Stoltz, Eugene Xavier<br>Wespe, Orville Sanford   |
| 1909 | Barrett, William Henry<br>Beecher, William Michael<br>Everett, Richard Edward<br>Hernandez-Ceballos, Joaquin<br>Johnston, Daniel Geraghty<br>Loob, William Patrick<br>Miller, Carl William<br>Murphy, John Joseph<br>Pierson, Bernard Aloysius<br>Reardon, Alphonsus C.<br>Stewart, Charles Henry<br>Wachter, Don Alfred<br>Yealy, Charles Raymond<br>Brown, Walter Haslett<br>Mohan, John Thomas<br>Welch, John Arthur | Dunn, Joseph Paul<br>Ellis, Thomas Milton<br>Green, Francis Joseph<br>Hughes, Rozier Paul<br>Loeb, John Jacob<br>Meehan, James Llewellyn<br>Mullany, Stephen Edward<br>Murray, Joseph Theodore<br>Powell, John Aloysius<br>Scanlan, George Patrick<br>Valle-Hernandez, Miguel<br>von Wonterghem, Robert<br>Boudreau, Julian Vincent<br>Clune, Joseph Francis<br>Sage, Joseph James<br>Sullivan, John Herbert |
| 1910 | Abrams, Earle Blaine<br>Bergin, William Edward<br>Betterman, Julius Bernard<br>Coughlin, Eugene William<br>Dondanville, Leo Joseph<br>Fenoughty, Charles Michael<br>Fochtman, Lloyd Henry<br>Geiermann, Francis Henry<br>Hamaker, William Frederic  | Hernandez-Ceballos, Jose<br>Lawler, Edward James<br>McDonald, Norman William<br>Muehlebach, William Daniel<br>Nertney, Harold Francis<br>Pembroke, Daniel Francis<br>Smallwood, Thomas Vandal<br>Armstrong, George Edward<br>Maier, William Martin   |



1910  
CONT.

Sage, Francis Walter	Kane, Matthew Emmett
Adams, Eugene DeForest	Lynch, Walter Aloysius
Berney, Clement Peter	Magner, John Ignatius
Chiolero, Horace Anthony	Murphy, Simon William
Dinneen, Eugene John	Noone, James Benedict
Farrell, Laurence Francis	Sellmeyer, Leo Joseph
Fenoughty, George Bernard	Wildgen, Jerome Charles
Garland, George Eric	Banfield, Henry Joseph
Green, Charles Carson	McHale, Lawrence W
Hefner, Nicholas Michael	Allen, Dennis Michael

1911

Breder, Samuel Chouteau	Breen, Howard Matthew
Brennan, Thomas Joseph	Curry, Joseph Henry
Duker, Theodore Alexander	Dunn, Edward Michael
Fitzgerald, Edwin William	Grebel, Walter August
Hallacy, Thomas Joseph	Houlihan, Edgar Thomas
Hutmacher, Joseph Edward	Mullany, Raphael Joseph
Noon, Thomas Henry	Oliveros, Ramon
O'Mahoney, Patrick Henry	O'Reilly, Cecil Hugh
O'Reilly, Lawrence Bernard	Rosner, Augustus Charles
Rozier, Francis James	Schuetter, George M.
Soldani, Frank Ernest	Tighe, Leo Humphrey
Uhrig, Frederic Joseph	Walker, Louis Douglas
Blankenship, James Mahoney	Coffey, Thomas Francis
Cunningham, John Redmond	Fayant, Joseph William
Gagnon, Byran Joseph	Kramer, William Francis
Mainey, Joseph Bertrand	Phillips, Thomas Hugh
Rauth, John Herman	Zarp, Paul Verginius

1912

Aubert, John Anthony	Boschert, Henry Felix
Callahan, Edward Francis	Curren, Charles Philip
Gerhart, Francis Henry	Hopkins, James Woodworth
Jonas, George John	Kahmann, Raymond Joseph
Kirk, Charles Louis	Laffin, George Clarence
McAnarney, Edgar Charles	McCormick, William H.
McGlinchy, Edwin Joseph	Mahoney, Francis Leo
Murphy, James Benedict	O'Byrne, Francis Xavier
Quinlan, John Edward	Ricker, George Edward
Robertson, George Albert	Schaaf, Louis Edward
Soldani, Emert Anthony	Wilder, Leonard Thomas
Wolfe, Marshall Emmet	Ballengee, John Martin
McHale, Henry Patrick	McLaughlin, Leo Joseph
Morand, Walter Matthew	

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|------|--|---|
| 1913 | Blankenship, Oran McDonald<br>Connors, William David<br>Kendzierski, Casimir<br>McNeil, Charles Adelbert<br>Mullally, John Joseph<br>O'Bryan, Francis Leo<br>Sullivan, Henry Joseph<br>Trompeter, Ernest Edwin   | Braun, George Ernest<br>Geary, Maurice Joseph<br>McDonald, James William<br>Miller, George McKinley<br>Murrin, Stephen<br>Reilly, Louis Austin<br>Trigg, Jerome York  |
| 1914 | Buchanan, Thomas Kean<br>Deiter, Lewis Thomas<br>Fallert, Edgar Jules<br>Gleason, Michael Aloysius<br>Kennedy, Allo Francis<br>McElroy, John Leo<br>Rozier, Walter Louis<br>Smith, Joseph John<br>Strecker, Owen Edward<br>McCormick, Leo Hugh   | Coughlin, Daniel Rees<br>Dixon, Thomas Henry<br>Fritch, Francis Joseph<br>Kean, Leo Vincent<br>McConnell, James Augustine<br>Rauch, Oswald Ignatius<br>Rozier, Henry Louis<br>Stenger, Leo Cleveland<br>Yzaguirre, Fernando Jose                            |
| 1915 | Atmore, George William<br>Braucher, William Marcus<br>Concannon, Leo Edward<br>Gannon, John Francis<br>Isele, Walter Sandmeyer<br>McCollum, William Thomas<br>Mellon, Raymond Francis<br>Ryan, Joseph Francis<br>Scott, Sylvester Hackney<br>Wilder, David Lambert<br>Yoksh, Robert Joseph | Bransfield, John Tobias<br>Buckley, Thomas<br>Dunn, Francis Augustine<br>Geisel, Baron Joseph<br>McCloskey, Clement Bernard<br>McDonald, Leo Fleming<br>O'Connor, James Edward<br>Schaaf, Jordan Walter<br>Sheedy, Melvin Ambrose<br>Wilson, Charles Leslie |







